

Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)



REPORT

for 1935-36



POONA



15th July, 1936

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Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

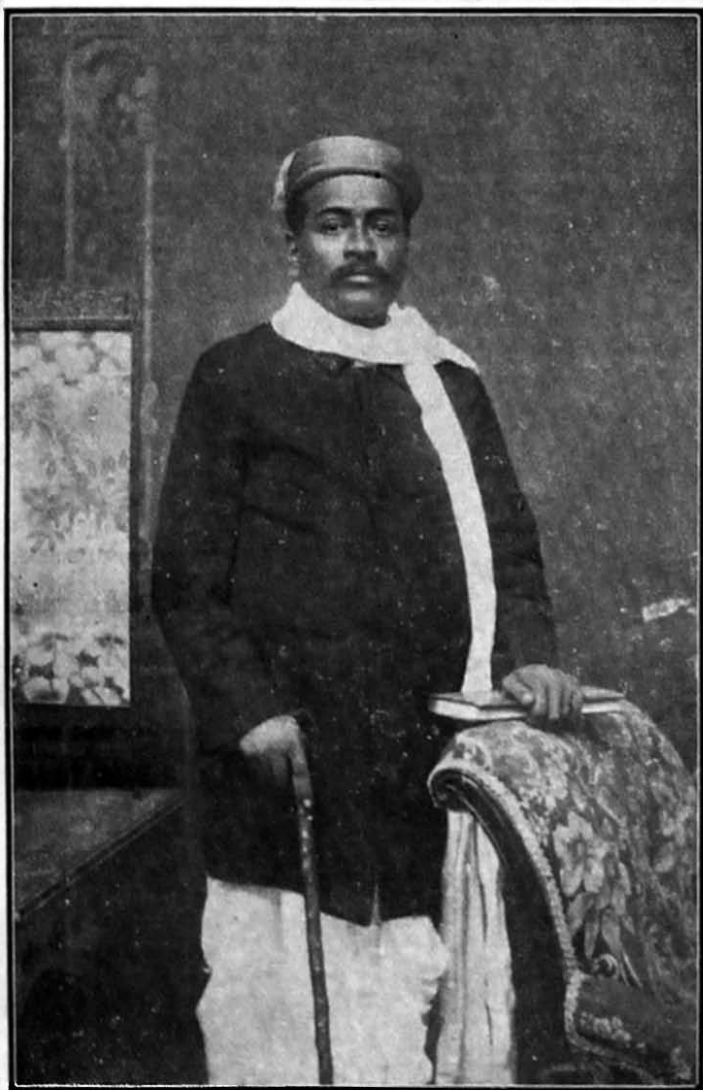
Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

The following paragraphs written in 1905 by the illustrious founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, formed the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society:

For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are required. The work that has been accomplished so far has indeed been of the highest value. The growth during the last fifty years of a feeling of common nationality based upon common traditions and ties, common hopes and aspirations, and even common disabilities, has been most striking. The fact that we are Indians first and Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees or Christians afterwards, is being realised in a steadily increasing measure, and the idea of a united and renovated India marching onwards to a place among the nations of the world worthy of her great past, is no longer a mere idle dream of a few imaginative minds, but is the definitely accepted creed of those who form the brain of the community—the educated classes of the country. A creditable beginning has already been made in matters of education and of local self-government; and all classes of the people are slowly but steadily coming under the influence of liberal ideas. The claims of public life are every day receiving wider recognition, and attachment to the land of our birth is growing into a strong and deeply cherished passion of the heart. The annual meetings of Congresses and Conferences, the work of public bodies and associations, the writings in the columns of the Indian Press—all bear witness to the new life that is coursing in the veins of the people. The results achieved so far are undoubtedly most gratifying, but they only mean that the jungle has been cleared and the foundations laid. The great work of rearing the superstructure has yet to be taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable



G. K. Devadhar.

dispensation of Providence, for India's good. Self-government within the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally, towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial good-will and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. The headquarters of the Society will be at Poona, where it will maintain a Home for its members and, attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work.

The Servants of India Society.

Report for 1935-36.

Introductory.

"For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are required." With these words of Mr. Gokhale begins the preamble to the constitution of the Servants of India Society which he founded on June 12, 1905, and which to-day completes thirty-one years of public service. The Society trains men prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a missionary spirit and seeks to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Secular and non-communal in character, the Society, as a body of political workers, accepts as its goal full and complete Dominion Status for India. It recognises the necessity of earnest and patient efforts towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present. It has, therefore, from the very commencement of its career of service concentrated its energies upon undertaking, in addition to political work, social, educational, economic and other activities calculated to raise the general standard of the people. In the midst of various forces which have gone to make or mar the country's progress towards the attainment of its cherished goal, it is not possible to assess the value of the contribution that the Society has made to national advance. It may, however, be said that its idea of organising a specially

trained agency of whole-time public workers has caught on throughout the country and one finds several institutions organised in different parts of India for the same or similar objects.

✓ The Late Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

The Society has to record with deep regret the death of its President, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, which took place in Bombay on November 17, 1935. Never since Mr. Gokhale's death in 1915 had the Society received such a heavy blow. Mr. Devadhar was one of the foundation members of the Society and took his vows along with Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Dravid and Mr. Patvardhan. After completing his period of training, Mr. Devadhar was put, as its first Senior Member, in charge of the Bombay Branch, which was opened in 1911. The post of Vice-Presidentship was created in 1919 and Mr. Devadhar was appointed to it. On Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's resignation of the Presidentship of the Society in 1927, consequent upon his going out to South Africa as Agent to the Government of India, Mr. Devadhar was elected President of the Society, which office he continued to hold till his death.

Mr. Devadhar was responsible for a widening of the basis of the work of the Society. In its original memorandum of association, one of the objects of the Society was stated to be "to train men for the work of political education and agitation." The activities of Mr. Devadhar, who had recognised the place of social service in a nation-building programme even before joining the Society, led Mr. Gokhale to change the above into "to train national missionaries for the service of India." Twenty years ago, the Bombay Branch was severely criticised for giving a large place to social service in its activities, but to-day nowhere is the social work of the Society better appreciated than in Bombay as a means of building up even the political side of the public life of our country.

It is not possible within the narrow compass of an annual report—nor is it necessary—to summarise Mr. Devadhar's manifold activities extending over a period of thirty years. Suffice it to say here that co-operation, rural development, women's education, both general and vocational, and relief of

distress are the comprehensive heads under which his varied and unceasing activities may be grouped. For conferences and committees on these subjects he was in great demand throughout the country and he moved about frequently. His heart melted at the sight of sorrow and suffering. Young and old alike sought him in their troubles and he never wearied of giving them advice and help. A great national servant, a man of remarkable constructive ability, a sturdy optimist, an untiring worker, Mr. Devadhar was above everything else extremely simple-hearted and affectionate.

Loss to the Seva Sadan.

To the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, Mr. Devadhar's death is such a severe shock that it will take years to recover from it. He nursed and reared it up as his own child and spared no pains to make it a model institution for women, not only in this Presidency, but throughout India. By giving suitable training of various kinds, it has enabled thousands of poor and helpless women to make a decent living and at the same time serve society in a number of ways. The institution is in serious financial difficulties and the public cannot find a better way of honouring Mr. Devadhar's memory than by rescuing it from these difficulties.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.

The Society had a further misfortune in the death of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale. He was connected with the Society as an Associate for a long time and took great personal interest in its affairs. He was a devoted admirer of Ranade and Gokhale and till the end remained a staunch follower of the Gokhale school of thought. In his district of Satara and even outside, he did much to spread the gospel of that school and gave large donations to a number of institutions which he thought would continue the work of that school. He showed his great regard for the Society by founding the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics with an endowment of a lakh of rupees and entrusting its management to the Society. In his death the Society has lost a true and warm friend.

New President and Vice-President.

On January 1, 1936, a special session of the members of the Society was held at Nagpur to elect a successor to Mr. Devadhar. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru was unanimously elected President and he took charge of his office the same day. Mr. Kunzru's elevation to the Presidentship created a vacancy in the Vice-Presidentship, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., was also unanimously elected to it.

Strength of the Society.

The strength of the Society remained the same at the end of the year under report as at its beginning, viz. 29 members. During the year Mr. A. D. Mani who completed his probation was admitted as a member. Against this addition there was, however, the loss due to the death of Mr. Devadhar. Six Probationers were enrolled during the year under report to meet the growing needs of the Society.

The Council and Office Bearers.

Under the constitution of the Society, the First Member or President, assisted by a Council, manages the affairs of the Society in accordance with its bye-laws.

The present Council consists of

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|-----|-----|---|--------------------|
| (1) | „ | N. M. Joshi, Senior Member, Bombay Branch, | |
| (2) | „ | V. Venkatasubbaiya, Senior Member, Madras Branch, | |
| (3) | Mr. | N. A. Dravid, Senior Member, C. P. Branch, | |
| (4) | „ | A. V. Patvardhan, Senior Member, Business Branch, | |
| (5) | Mr. | S. G. Vaze | } Elected Members. |
| (6) | „ | K. G. Limaye | |
| (7) | „ | R. Suryanarayana Rao | |

Messrs. Kunzru and Joshi continued to be the Senior Members of the Upper India and Bombay Branches respectively.

Mr. S. G. Vaze continued to be the Secretary of the Society and Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya, R. R. Bakhale, Shri Ram Bajpai and R. S. Gupte were Secretaries of the Madras, Bombay, Upper India and C. P. Branches respectively.

The activities of the Society were conducted through the following branches and centres of work:

- (a) Headquarters and Business Branch—Poona.
- (b) Madras Branch—Madras, Mayanur (Trichinopoly Dist.), Mangalore and Calicut.
- (c) Bombay Branch—Bombay and Jalgaon (East Khandesh Dist.).
- (d) Upper India Branch—Allahabad and Lucknow.
- (e) C. P. Branch—Nagpur, Bhambora and Shendurjana (Amraoti Dist.).
- (f) Punjab Centre—Lahore.
- (g) Orissa Centre—Cuttack.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was offered, and the Society permitted him to accept, the Vice-Chancellorship of the Annamalai University in South India. His portrait, presented to the University by Raja Sir Annamalai Chetti a was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor of Madras before a large and distinguished gathering. His Excellency paid a very high tribute to Mr. Sastri for his distinguished public services.

Limitations of the Report.

Before proceeding to narrate the activities in which the members of the Society were engaged during the period under report, it is necessary to state the disadvantage from which the Society suffers in the presentation of its report. The bulk of the work of the members is not done in the name of the Society, but under the auspices of other organisations which they helped to found or with which they are connected in an active capacity. This has been the tradition of the Society from the very beginning. The Society cannot lay claim to exclusive credit for the work done through such institutions, in which many others have collaborated. The conduct of the Society's journals, work in the legislatures and similar other activities are matters for which the members of the Society alone are responsible. It may also be pointed out that many of the members are engaged in institutional work which is largely of a routine character and which does not lend itself to fresh annual description without repetition. The report of the Society must, therefore, be read subject to these qualifications.

POLITICS.

General Situation.

The general political situation in the country during the period under review continued to be as before. In spite of the almost unanimous protest of the Indian public, the Government of India Bill was placed on the statute book and there was in consequence wide-spread disappointment and resentment in political circles. Prof. Keith in his new book, "A Constitutional History of India," finds it "difficult to deny the justice of the contention in India that federation was largely evoked by the desire to evade the issue of extending responsible government to the Central Government of British India." He dismisses "the alleged concession of responsibility as all but meaningless," and says, "If it (the federation) operates successfully it will probably be due to the virtual disappearance of responsibility and the assertion of the controlling power of the Governor General backed by the conservative elements of the Indian States and of British India." In the latest edition of his "Governments of the British Empire" Prof. Keith also brings out the fact that "the amendment of the constitution is in the main forbidden." This sums up the opposition of the average Indian to the new constitution.

Political dissatisfaction was intensified by the enactment, in the course of the year, of repressive legislation by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. As is well known, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which was rejected by the Assembly was passed into law only with the use of the power of certification vested in the Viceroy.

The principal political parties in the country were not slow to discuss the issues connected with the promulgation of the new constitution. For all practical purposes Council entry was no longer a matter of controversy, all parties being agreed in favour of it. The main issue regarding which there was sharp difference of opinion was acceptance of office.

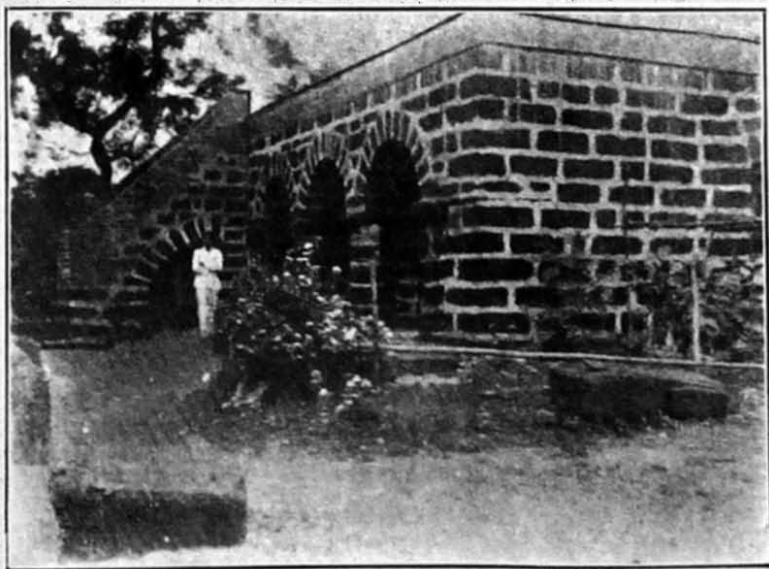
The Society is in general agreement with the policy and method of work of the Liberal Party. Like the Party, members of the Society, and particularly Mr. Sastri, made many speeches.



Kunzru

Sastri

Joshi



Vikram Library, Chowdwar Rural Centre.

strongly condemning the Government of India Act, and now that the Act is passed, Mr. Sastri, in his speeches during and after the session of the Liberal Federation in December last, made a fervent appeal for unity of all nationalist ranks with a view to dealing manfully and effectively with the situation now created. With regard to acceptance of office, the Society's view is clear and emphatic. It holds that the new constitution is not only reactionary but places fresh obstacles in the way of the achievement of Dominion Status. It holds that the constitution strengthens the privileged classes and retards the development of democracy in the country. The Society, however, feels that if, disgusted with the ugly features of the constitution, the nationalists refuse to take a hand in the practical work of administration, the situation will become worse. Not only this, but non-acceptance of office would mean the surrender of all power to the communal and ultra-conservative forces in the country.

Political Propaganda.

During the year under report Mr. Kunzru, who was President of the National Liberal Federation for nine months of the period, travelled extensively in different provinces and delivered speeches on the present political situation. Besides visiting some of the important towns in the United Provinces, he toured the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies, the Central provinces and Berar and Orissa. His meetings were largely attended and widely reported. In addition to addressing public meetings he collected funds for the Liberal Federation. His tours gave him opportunities to visit and inspect most of the centres where the members of the Society are working. He attended and addressed the annual sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Nagpur and the U. P. Liberal Conference at Fyzabad.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri addressed many meetings in the Madras Presidency on political and other questions. Mr. Patvardhan and Mr. Vaze took part in public demonstrations against the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Bombay Emergency Powers Bill. Mr. Sahu organised and addressed public meetings held to impress on the people of Orissa the need for preparing themselves for properly handling

the new constitution and the special problems which would face Orissa after its separation from Bihar. Messrs. Shahane and Mani spoke at many meetings on public questions particularly affecting the Central Provinces and Berar. Messrs. Kaul, Dube and Bakhale also addressed public meetings on the new constitution and the policy it demands of us.

Two members of the Society, Messrs. P. Kodanda Rao and N. M. Joshi, took advantage of their visits to foreign countries to carry on propaganda on behalf of India. Mr. Kodanda Rao, who went to America in 1934 to take a course in Race Relations at the Yale University, completed his study during the period under report, wrote a thesis on "Eastern vs. Western Civilisation" and went on extensive tours not only in the different states of the U. S. A. but also in Canada, Trinidad and British and Dutch Guiana. His main object in undertaking these tours was to get first-hand knowledge of the conditions in which our countrymen lived in those distant parts. Where he went, he addressed gatherings including those of University students under the auspices of influential bodies like the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Christian Missions and Universities. The subjects on which Mr. Kodanda Rao spoke were the new Indian constitution, Hindu-Muslim problem, Untouchability in India, Indian education, Mahatma Gandhi, the Servants of India Society, etc. The Women's Cosmopolitan Club in the U.S.A. extended to Mr. Kodanda Rao a special invitation to address a meeting of its members and to give a reply to an address delivered by Miss Mayo on India a few days previously. His lecture created an excellent impression on his audience. Besides doing all this, Mr. Rao interviewed the editors of important newspapers in the U. S. A. and Canada such as the New York "Times" and occasionally wrote to the press on some of the Indian problems. During his visit to Europe in the latter half of 1935, Mr. Joshi spoke to selected groups of persons interested in Indian questions, and represented to them the strong feelings in the country against the new constitution.

It is not necessary to dwell on the part that the Society's newspapers took in the examination of the new constitution and the education of public opinion. It may only be said

that the "Servant of India," the "Hitavada" and the "Dnyan Prakash" subjected every aspect of the constitution to a searching analysis and took a worthy part in the shaping of public opinion.

Messrs. Joshi, Thakkar and Bakhale took part in the enquiry conducted by the Hammond Committee regarding the delimitation of constituencies. Mr. Bakhale drafted a memorandum on labour representation and submitted it to the Committee on behalf of the National Trades Union Federation. Mr. Joshi gave evidence before it on behalf of the Federation and Mr. Bakhale on behalf of Bombay labour. Mr. Thakkar gave evidence on behalf of the scheduled classes and the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Indians Abroad.

The problem of "Indians Abroad" has always been a matter of deep concern to the Society from its very foundation. Mr. Gokhale's and Mr. Sastri's services in this respect have now become a matter of history. Mr. Kunzru has been carrying on that tradition. In his South Indian tour in particular and also on other occasions he referred to this problem in his public addresses. Mr. Joshi was a member of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Kodanda Rao's stay in the U. S. A. provided him with numerous opportunities of meeting our countrymen there and discussing with them their problems. He also interviewed the officials of the British Embassy in New York regarding questions affecting the Indians in the U. S. A. In his visits to the British Colonies also he gave help to the Indian community in ameliorating their position. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao organised the Overseas Indians Association in Madras. The Society's newspapers, particularly the "Servant of India," continued to take a keen interest in this question.

The Indian States' Subjects.

Messrs. Patvardhan and Vaze have made the question of the Indian States' subjects and their position under the new constitution their own. They were members of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference. They were also responsible for conducting the activities of the

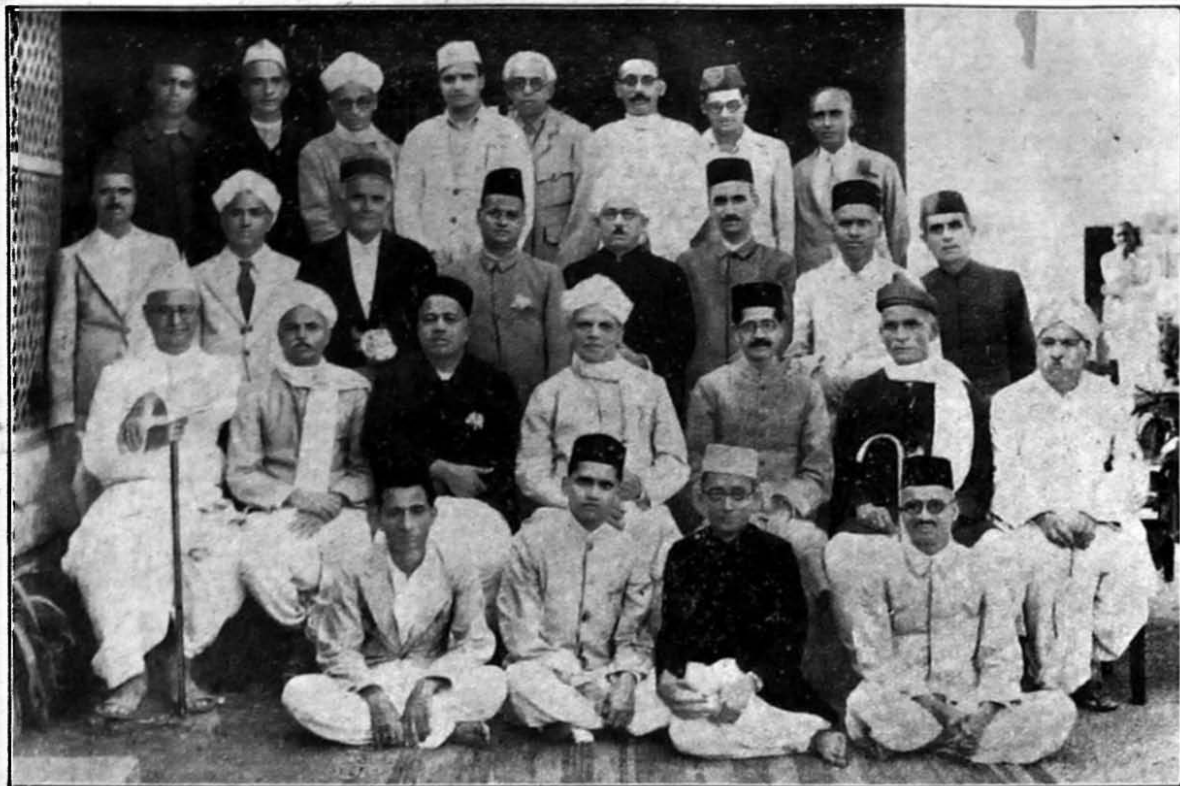
Dakshini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha, an association founded some years ago for the upliftment of the subjects of the Indian States in the Deccan. On behalf of the Sabha, Mr. Patvardhan continued to conduct the "Sansthani Swaraj"—a Marathi weekly paper—and to ventilate the grievances of the States' subjects. The "Servant of India" carried on propaganda on behalf of the subjects of the Indian States and wrote articles on their position under the federal scheme of reforms. Mr. Patvardhan was largely responsible for the interest taken by the Liberal Federation in this question. At its last session at Nagpur, he moved a resolution regarding the Indian States. Messrs. Patvardhan, Vaze and Thakkar attended various conferences of the States' people and took a prominent part in them. Mr. Patvardhan was a member of the Legislative Councils of Aundh, Phaltan and Miraj States.

Political Organisations.

Several members of the Society were office-bearers of the national or provincial Liberal organisations. Wherever they were Presidents or Secretaries of any such organisation they were largely responsible for its administrative work. Mr. Kunzru was the President and Messrs. Sastri, Joshi and Dube were members of the Council of the National Liberal Federation. These and Messrs. Kaul, Venkatasubbaiya, Suryanarayana Rao, Shahane, Mani, Gupte, Sharma and Bakhale were members of the executive committees of the Liberal organisations in their provinces. Most of them took part in the Liberal Conferences held during the period under review. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has been elected one of the General Secretaries of the National Liberal Federation in 1936. Mr. Sahu organised a Liberal League in Orissa.

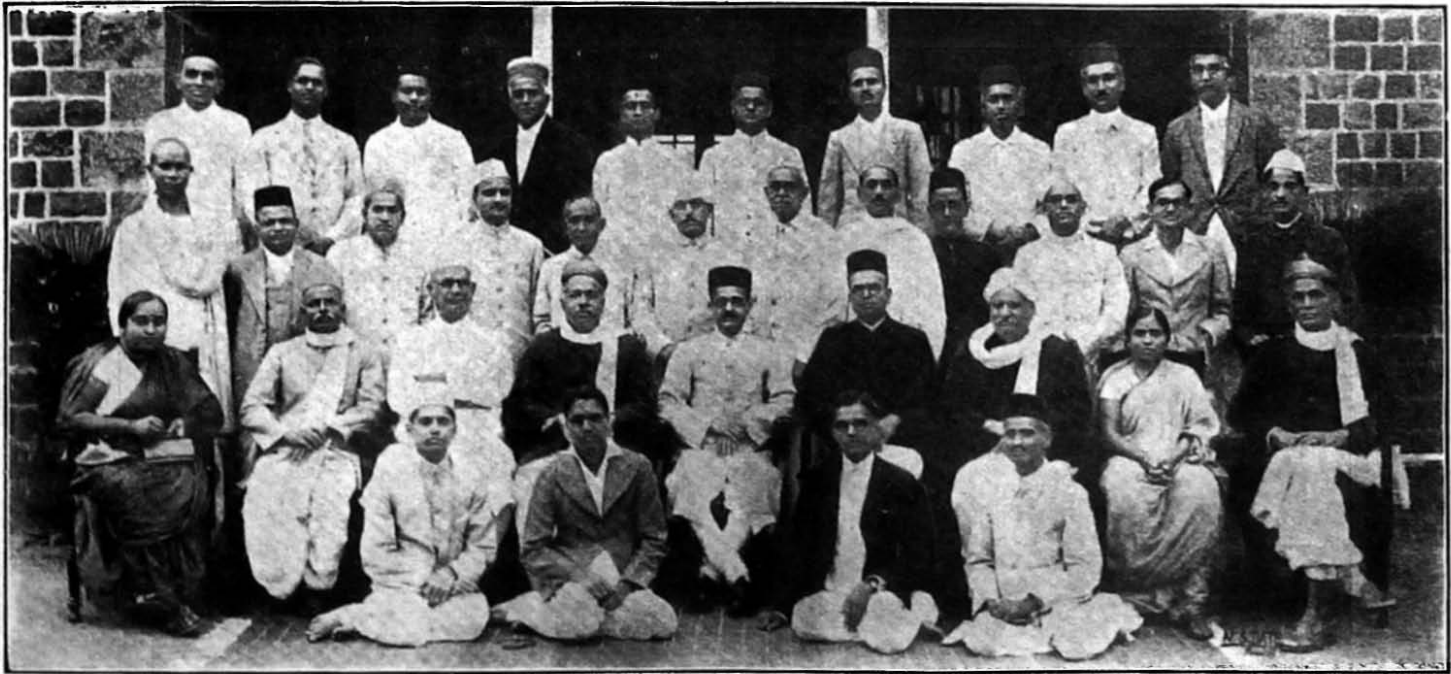
The Deccan Sabha, Poona, owes much of its activity to the devotion of Mr. D. V. Ambekar, who has been its Secretary since 1920. Mr. S. G. Gokhale assists him in the work. There is hardly a question of public importance which escapes the notice of the Sabha. It is one of the most active political bodies in the Deccan. The Gokhale Hall, which belongs to the Deccan Sabha, made considerable demands on the time and attention of Mr. Ambekar. Messrs. Patvardhan and Vaze were members of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. Mr.

The Servants of India Society. (January 1936.)



Standing 1st row L. to R. :-Nayanar; Negi; Venkataraman; Sharangpani; Bajpai; Suryanarayana Rau; Misra; Dube.
„ 2nd row L. to R. :-Gokhale; Siyaswamy; Barye; Bakhale; Sharma; Ambekar; Limaye; Kaul.
On Chairs L. to R. :-Thakkar; Venkatasubbaiya; Joshi; Sastri; Kunzru; Dravid; Patwardhan.

Members, S. I. S., G. I. P. E., & W. F. S (June 1936.)



*Standing 1st row L. to R. :-*Chitalla; Gogate; Nayanar; Barve; Gupte; Bakhale; Gokhale; Limaye; Ambekar; Parulekar.

*„ 2nd row L. to R. :-*Sahu; V. R. Gadgil; Sivaswamy; Sharangpani; Dube; Sharma; Bajpai; Suryanarayana Rau; Mani; Venkataraman; Misra; Negi.

*On Chairs L. to R. :-*Miss Bhalerao; Venkatasubbaiya; Thakkar; Joshi; Kunzru; D. R. Gadgil; Patwardhan; Miss Gokhale; David.

*Sitting L. to R. :-*Shabane; Desai; Phadke; Vaze.

(Messrs. D. R. Gadgil, V. R. Gadgil & Gogate belong to the G.-I. P. E., Miss Bhalerao and Miss Gokhale to the W. F. S. and the others to the S. I. S.)

Bakhale continued to be a member of the Council of the Western India Liberal Association and took part in its deliberations.

The C. P. Branch of the Society shared with its Liberal friends of the province the responsibility of organising the last annual Session of the Liberal Federation, which was held at Nagpur. Mr. Ambekar was specially deputed to Nagpur for this purpose a month before the Session was held. Mr. Dravid was a Vice-President of the Reception Committee and Messrs. Shahane and Gupte two of the General Secretaries. The members of the C. P. Branch and Mr. Ambekar toured the province for enlisting sympathy for the Federation and collecting funds for it.

Work in the Legislatures.

Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale continued to be members of the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council respectively. As representatives of labour, they devoted special attention to the labour questions that came up before the legislatures. The most important piece of labour legislation which the Assembly considered during the period under review was the Payment of Wages Bill. It sought to prevent unnecessary delay in the payment of wages after they became due and to regulate deductions from wages made by the employer for various reasons and various purposes. Mr. Joshi served on the Select Committee of the Bill and appended a minute of dissent to its report. He moved several amendments in the Assembly, only two of which, however, were carried. He put up a strong fight against an amendment which sought to penalise the workers acting in concert in absenting themselves from work. In consequence the amendment was toned down partly by the Assembly and partly by the Council of State.

Mr. Joshi took part in the discussions on the Mines Bill which strengthens the provisions regarding safety in Indian mines, on the Bill prohibiting attachment of the salaries of wage earners and Government employees and on the Motor Vehicles Amending Act. He served on the Select Committee of the Bill to regulate the imports of silk yarn, ferts and hosiery in order to

protect the Indian articles. During the discussion on the Conventions passed by the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Joshi moved an amendment that steps should be taken towards the reduction of hours of work in organised industries by stages so that the goal of 40 hours a week might be reached as soon as practicable. In speaking on the Railway Budget he ventilated the grievances of railway employees with special reference to their leave rules.

In the discussions on the Orders-in-Council giving effect to certain provisions in the Government of India Act, Mr. Joshi pleaded for the creation of more trade unions, as contrasted with special labour constituencies, and for the provision of special educational facilities for aboriginal tribes and for the prevention of the alienation of their lands to others. He served on the Assembly's Committee which considered the report on the delimitation of constituencies and appended a minute containing his suggestions. He also took part in discussions on subjects of general political importance such as the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Ottawa Agreement, both of which he opposed.

Mr. Bakhale was invited to attend a Government conference to consider the question of motor vehicles taxation and the abolition of tolls. On behalf of the non-official members of the conference, he proposed certain modifications in the Motor Taxation Bill, some of which were accepted by Government when the Bill was finally passed. He led the opposition to the Bombay Emergency Powers Bill which was intended mainly to deal with the labour movement. He moved several amendments which, however, were defeated. He also led the opposition to the Finance Bill of 1936-37.

Labour questions loomed large in the Legislative Council during the period under report and Mr. Bakhale took an important part in their discussion. He supported a bill for lowering the franchise for the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5. He strongly pleaded for all the labour seats being given to the trade union constituencies and not to the special labour constituencies. Though the Bombay Government modified their proposals as suggested by him, the Hammond Committee changed the final proposals of the Government by recommending

the creation of one special labour constituency in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Bakhale also raised a debate on the amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill which sought to penalise workers going on strike without notice, as the Bombay Government were primarily responsible for changing the attitude of the Government of India in this respect. The Bombay Shops Bill, which was introduced in the Council by Mr. Bakhale, passed the first reading in the July session of the Council. But when it came up for the second reading, the Government opposed it on "practical grounds" though accepting its principle, and the result was that it was killed.

Local Self-Government.

The Lahore Centre of the Society has been concentrating itself for the last few years upon the problems of local self-government and its efforts can now be said to have borne fruit. By constant efforts and propoganda, Mr. Haradatta Sharma and his friends succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of influential organisations and prominent people in the Punjab and succeeded in organising, during the period under report, the first Local Self-Government Conference. The latter gave birth to the Local Self-Government Institute, Punjab, which is a permanent central organisation of municipal committees, district boards, town committees and other local bodies and public institutions and individuals interested in the cause of local self-government. The aims and objects of the Institute are, *inter alia*, to train people in the principles and practice of local self-government, to strengthen and improve the local self-government institutions, and to organise periodical conferences. The Punjab Government have not only recognised the Institute but sanctioned a grant for it and permitted local bodies to make contributions to it and get their staff trained in it. They have further allowed the employees to attend its Conferences and become its members, and to use the initials "L. S. G. D. Pb." after the names of the diploma holders of the Institute. The diploma training classes were opened during the period under report and were attended by 90 students, some of whom were officers of local bodies. Subjects relating to local self-government, including practical lessons, were taught at the Institute and at the end of the course an examination was held.

To the Institute is attached a small library and reading room. A scheme for organising Rate-payers' Associations has been framed and published. Several pamphlets and papers bearing on local self-government were prepared during the year. The Institute took steps to conduct enquiries into a few problems. Mr. Sharma, who is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, devoted most of his time and energies to its work.

Mr. Shahane made efforts to bring into existence a Local Authorities Federation in Nagpur and with the help and sympathy of the local M. L. C.'s succeeded in establishing it during the course of the year. He is one of its Secretaries. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya presided over the East Godavari District Panchayats Conference.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

Labour.

The Bombay Branch of the Society has specialised in the work of labour organisation and most of its members devoted a major portion of their time to that work. A few other members attached to the other branches were also engaged to a certain extent in this kind of work.

Mr. Joshi was a substitute member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation from 1922 to 1933 and has been since then a titular member. In its meetings that he attended in October he advocated the desirability of the I. L. O. making special efforts to secure a larger number of ratifications of its Conventions and, towards that end, suggested that a sub-committee of the Governing Body should visit different countries to negotiate ratifications. In November he attended, as the representative of Indian seamen, the Maritime Conference convened by the I. L. O. In his speeches he urged among other things that no differentiation be made between the hours of work for European seamen and Indian seamen. In London, he urged upon the authorities the necessity of including in the Instrument of Instructions a direction that the Governor General should nominate two labour representatives to the Council of State and that the Governors should nominate at least one labour representative to the Provincial Second Chambers. For

the same purpose he met the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons and a few other members of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Labour Party. Mr. Bakhale kept himself in touch with the International Federation of Trade Unions with which the National Trades Union Federation is affiliated and also with the British Trades Union Congress which is the agent of the National Trades Union Federation in Great Britain. Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale were the Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Asiatic Labour Congress.

Mr. Bakhale was re-elected General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation at its biennial session at Nagpur in December. Its strength rose from 50 affiliated unions with 1,36,700 members to 55 affiliated unions with 1,40,800 members. Mr. Joshi was elected a member of the General Council and of the Working Committee of the Federation. Both Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale attended and took part in its biennial session, and in the meetings of the General Council and the Working Committee that were held during the period under report. Mr. Joshi was a member of the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation. The question of unity between the Federation and the Trade Union Congress took concrete shape and an All-India Joint Labour Board was formed, of which Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale are members. Mr. Parulekar was elected Assistant Secretary of the Federation and a member of its General Council.

Mr. Parulekar, who was seriously ill for over four months, had to struggle hard to keep alive three of the primary trade unions which he had organised or helped to organise. After a successful strike the Match Factory Workers' Union was organised at Ambernath in April and Mr. Parulekar was elected its first General Secretary. Another strike took place afterwards which led to a prosecution of Mr. Parulekar under section 144, Cr. P. C., and he was convicted. On appeal, the magistrate's order was held to be illegal and Mr. Parulekar was acquitted. He helped the workers in securing legal assistance in the prosecutions launched against them. After his resignation from the National Seamen's Union, he joined the Bombay Seamen's Union and addressed several of their meetings. The

strike in the Indian Sailors' Home occupied some of Mr. Parulekar's time. The Gold and Silver Thread Workers' Union, which had been captured by some communalists, was reorganized by him and a wage cut which had been made in the interim period was restored. In October, Mr. Parulekar organised a Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union, of which he was the General Secretary. The Union was able to secure a few valuable concessions which made it possible for its members to compete successfully with the bus service, but could not do so owing to serious difficulties. He tried to organise the hotel boys into a union and held several meetings for the purpose. Mr. Parulekar continued to be the General Secretary of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union.

Mr. Bakhale organised a Bombay Dockyard Labour Union and was elected its General Secretary. Besides attending its committee and general meetings, he interviewed the management several times to secure the redress of the Union's grievances. He continued to be the President of the Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union and led a deputation to the Port Trust authorities regarding certain grievances. As President of the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union, he interviewed the Police authorities and succeeded in securing the redress of the taxi drivers' grievances. Mr. Bakhale was elected General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union and a Vice-President of the Bombay Government Central Press Employees' Union. He interviewed the Home Member of the Bombay Government regarding the recognition of the latter Union. He attended two joint meetings between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Besides these union activities, Mr. Bakhale took part in several labour meetings and conferences in Bombay in connection with the Bombay Shops Bill, trade union unity, retrenchment and other labour questions. At Rajkot he presided over the annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and in Bombay over the annual meeting of the Bombay Postal Union.

Mr. Joshi continued to be the President of some of the trade unions in Bombay City. He presided over the C. P. and

C. I. Divisional Conference of the Postal and R. M. S. Union at Indore and delivered the inaugural address at the Conference of employees of the Local Bodies at Khandgaon. He delivered lectures on the trade union movement and wrote articles on the new constitution and labour and trade union unity.

Mr. Andrews Dube was re-elected President of the Lucknow Postal Union and represented it on the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference at Allahabad. He interviewed the Postal authorities regarding the Union affairs. Mr. Nayanar was President of two Tile Factory Unions at Feroke and of the Press Workers' Union, which was newly organised. A reading room was opened for its members. The Labour Co-operative Store at Feroke, with which Mr. Nayanar is connected, was doing good service to the local working class population. Mr. Sahu was elected President of the Jagatpur Motor Association in Orissa.

Co-operation.

Co-operation continued to be one of the major activities of the Madras Branch and the Centres attached to it. Mr. Venkatatsubbaiya was the Office Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and editor of the English monthly, the "Madras Journal of Co-operation". He took part in organising the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference which took place in September last. He was a member of a Special Committee appointed by the Registrar to manage the Central Co-operative Printing Works which was organised by him in 1920. He was also nominated as a director of the Madras Co-operative Labour Society, the object of which is take up building works on contract. He undertook tours in the province for inspection and propaganda. The Government of Madras nominated Mr. Suryanarayana Rao as a director of the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society, which is formed to assist the handloom industry with the help of a special grant received by the Local Government from the Government of India. He was also a nominated director of the Madras City Milk Supply Union, the premier co-operative organisation for the supply of milk to the City of Madras. He was also

an honorary arbitrator entrusted with the task of disposing of arbitration references mostly relating to a big urban bank in the City. He was on the editorial committee of the "Madras Journal of Co-operation," and contributed periodically to its pages. Mr. Nayanar continued to be a director of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank and of the Calicut Supervising Union and editor of a Malayalam monthly on co-operation. He was engaged in organising a co-operative store and a rikshawallas' co-operative society at Calicut. The Co-operative Sales Depot, Calicut, of which he was manager, helped the weavers' societies to carry on regular production. Mr. Sivaswami visited a number of societies and spoke to their members on co-operative ideals and on rural reconstruction. He also delivered a number of magic lantern lectures in villages on behalf of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.

In the United Provinces Mr. Andrews Dube continued to be a director of the Lucknow District Co-operative Bank and a member of its Working Committee. He represented the Bank at the Provincial Co-operative Conference held during the year. He was elected Honorary Secretary of the U. P. Co-operative Union. He continued to be an arbitrator in co-operative cases. Mr. Sahu in Orissa continued to be a director of the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank and visited thirty village societies in his charge. He is a member of a committee which has been appointed to start a Provincial Co-operative Bank for Orissa. He organised two new co-operative societies in the course of the year.

Rural Reconstruction.

The Madras and C. P. Branches and the Cuttack Centre of the Society developed further during the period under report their rural reconstruction activities. The major portion of the work in the Madras Presidency was conducted through the Society's own centre at Mayanur in Trichinopoly District and through the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, which has its Centres at Tanur, Gopalapuram, Nedirippu, Malappuram, Feroke and Trithala. Besides the co-operative work already mentioned, the Trust conducted higher elementary schools at

The S. I. S. Rural Centre, Shendurjana.



Workers attached to the Centre with Mrs. Nalinibai Sathe, B.A., B.T., First Asstt., Govt. Girls' High School, Amraoti.

Miss Kesar



The girl from Shendurjana who is being prepared for a Health Visitor's course.

The S. I. S. Rural Maternity Home, Shendurjana Centre.



Photo taken with the Health Visitor and Doctor when the first case was discharged from the Home. The woman sitting is a Mang woman who is under training as a DAI in the class conducted by the Health Visitor.

The S. I. S. Rural Centre, Shendurjana.



Mrs. Ubagde, B.A., B.T., Lady Supdt. of the Govt. Normal School for Women Teachers, Amraoti, visited the Centre with some of her senior pupils and staff.

Tanur, Gopalapuram and Nedirippu, a weaving section and an agricultural farm in the school at Tanur, and three adult education centres elsewhere. An Adult Education Conference was organised at Malappuram, accompanied by elocution competition and distribution of prizes. Gardening, bee-keeping and poultry-farming were introduced at the Trithala centre. The Child Welfare Centre continued to do good work at Malappuram.

The Mayanur Centre, which is in charge of Mr. K. G. Sivaswami, has established a number of village panchayats, which have started schools, dug wells and furnished other amenities of life to the villagers. Thrift societies, young men's associations, bhajan organisations, magic lantern propaganda, a drive against the drink evil were some of the other activities of the Centre. To the central school is attached a hostel where boys are admitted without any class distinction. It received a special boarding grant from the Labour Department for meeting the charges of 20 Harijān boarders. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has permitted contributions to this school out of the common good fund of liquidated co-operative societies. For some months Mr. S. R. Venkataraman looked after the school. He formed a Seva Samiti Boy Scouts troop and trained three members of the school staff in scouting. He also made magic lantern slides illustrating the work of the Centre.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Union. The latter conducted six rural centres in as many districts. The nature of the work done there was described in previous reports and need not be repeated here.

The C. P. Branch is conducting two centres of rural reconstruction—one at Bhambora and the other at Shendurjana—both in Amraoti District. Mr. Dravid is in charge of them. Though unfortunately the demonstration farm and the poultry farm did not prove a success at Bhambora, its co-operative society worked well. The Red Cross Maternity Centre, which was started as an experimental measure, was made permanent and it will soon possess a building of its own. To supplement the Red Cross Centre, Mr. Dravid has started a small dispensary.

ary and a maternity home, which are largely financed by Mrs. Dravid. Training in modern methods was given to village *dais*, a campaign for sanitary improvement was launched and demonstrations organised for the preservation of manure.

The rural reconstruction centre at Chowdwar (Cuttack District) was greatly remodelled during the year under review. The primary school was closed and a middle English school was started, which had about 150 boys. At the rural development centre instruction is given in book-binding, spinning, weaving, gardening, etc. The Leprosy Clinic and the charitable dispensary continued to work satisfactorily. Another centre was started during the year at Haladiabhadro, a village four miles from Berhampore in Ganjam District. The activities of the centre consisted in demonstration of rearing eri silk worms, conducting a primary school, the reading out of newspapers to the villagers and distribution of homeopathic medicines.

In the United Provinces Mr. Dube was the Joint Secretary of the Rural Development Board, Lucknow. In this capacity he visited many villages and spoke to the people on rural improvement.

Social Service.

Social service continued to be one of the important activities of the Society. It is done mostly through other institutions with which the members of the Society are closely connected. Until his death Mr. Devadhar was the General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, the activities of which are too well known to need to be mentioned here. Since then Mr. Vaze has been appointed its Joint Secretary. He and Mr. Patvardhan are helping it in every way. Mr. Bakhale was elected this year one of the Secretaries of the Social Service League of Bombay. During the year the League celebrated its Silver Jubilee. A week's programme at various centres was organised and an appeal for funds made, which received a fairly satisfactory response. The Bhagini Seva Samaj, Bombay, which is looked after by Mr. Chitalia, gave training to two ladies in social service.

Mr. Obitalia is engaged in bringing out a Directory of Women's Institutions in the Bombay Presidency. The Samaj brought out a special number of its "Patrika" in memory of Mr. Gokhale and installed his oil painting on his anniversary day. Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya and Suryanarayana Rao were members of the Executive Committee of the Vigilance Association of Madras and Mr. Bakhale of that of Bombay.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, whose activities have been described in earlier reports. An important item of its work during the year was the organisation of social service in the Prayag Ardh Kumbh Mela, which attracted several lakhs of pilgrims. Three members of the U. P. Branch devoted several weeks to the work. Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai was the Camp Director and controlled the volunteer corps.

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

Mr. S. R. Venkatraman was the Honorary Secretary of the Depressed classes Mission, Mangalore, till July, 1935, when there was a breakdown in his health necessitating his transfer. He prepared a set of forty magic lantern slides about the activities of the Mission and collected funds for it from the South Canara community settled in Bombay. During Mr. Venkataraman's illness Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was again put in charge of the Mission and had therefore to divide his time between Mangalore and Madras. The Mission conducted a higher elementary school with vocational training, two feeder primary schools, an adult education centre, a hostel for boys and another for girls and a free boarding primary school for the Koragas, an aboriginal tribe of the District. The tailoring class and scouting and girl guiding continued to make progress. During the year the plans and estimates for the new buildings for the boys' and girls' hostels were sanctioned by Government. The Koraga Boarding School building at Puttur was completed with the help of the funds raised by the Iswarananda Memorial Committee. The foundation stone of the new building for the boys' boarding house at Mangalore was laid by Mr. Kunzru. The re-organisation of the Central School with

vocational bias was completed and weaving as a vocational subject was introduced.

Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Several members were connected with the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, who has been its General Secretary from the beginning, devoted the whole of his time to this work. As the work of the Sangh has extended to almost all the Provinces and States and the Sangh maintains as many as 1,298 primary schools with nearly 38,000 children and a number of hostels, besides giving scholarships to high school and college students, constructing wells for Harijans and carrying on special welfare work for Mehtars, and thus spends over five lakhs of rupees through over 400 Branches, Mr. Thakkar has to travel widely for inspecting the work done in various centres. Last year he spent about 250 days in travelling on Harijan work. Mr. Thakkar, in his travels, besides inspecting the work of the provincial boards and district committees, also gets first-hand knowledge of the conditions in which Harijans live and to stimulate and organise welfare work for them. In most of the places he visited he addressed public meetings.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the President of the U. P. (East) Harijan Sevak Sangh. Besides attending to its routine work, he visited several places to inspect and stimulate the work in the districts. He attended the executive committee meeting and the annual meeting of the All-India Sangh. In South India, wherever he went, he spoke on Harijan problems and discussed them with local workers. Mr. Negi continued to be the Secretary of the U. P. (East) Sangh. Besides doing office work, he visited many centres in his jurisdiction. Mr. Kaul was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Lucknow branch and Mr. Venkatasubbaiya the Secretary of the Madras City branch of the Sangh. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was a member of the South Kanara District Harijan Sevak Sangh Committee. Mr. Nayanar was a member of the Kerala Provincial Board and Malabar District Committee of the Sangh and addressed a large number of propaganda meetings. Mr. Limaye was a member of the Poona Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh through its branches grants scholarships, conducts day schools, night schools and

hostels, encourages personal cleanliness, arranges for medical relief and in numerous ways carries on the uplift of the depressed classes.

The Gopalapuram centre of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust benefits mainly the Harijans. It conducts a free higher elementary school, a free boarding house and an agricultural colony for them. Mid-day meals, slates, books and clothes were given to all the Harijan boys. The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, has sanctioned a grant for the construction of a separate building for the boarding house and a lump grant to meet the deficit of the school. Harijan work was also conducted at the Mayanur Centre and at the Jalgaon Industrial Settlement in the Bombay Presidency for the criminal tribes.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Backward Classes Board of the Bombay Presidency. He initiated a discussion on many questions such as the depressed classes electorate under the new constitution, water supply, scholarships, etc. He opened a hostel of the Harijan Savak Sangh at Dhulia. Mr. Limaye was a member of the Harijan Uplift Association which undertook a scheme for the housing of the depressed classes.

Industrial Settlement.

It is three years since the Society undertook the management of the Industrial Settlement at Jalgaon for the criminal tribes. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani has been in charge of it from the beginning. The population of the Settlement was stationary and stood at 383. Five registered persons with twenty dependents were released on license. Housing, sanitation and medical relief continued to be satisfactory. The Settlement Inspector, in addition to medical work, conducted a sewing class for women twice a week and instructed them in cooking by holding fortnightly classes. Hygiene, the care of children and labour cases received due attention. Education was free and compulsory for all children between 6 and 13. Their number increased from 98 to 109. The school in the Settlement taught up to the fourth vernacular

standard, after which the students were sent to the municipal school for higher education. Scouting was further developed during the year. The co-operative society proved to be of great help to the inmates. The task of finding employment for the inmates was a very difficult one.

During the year under report the Settlement acquired a plot of land for house sites for backward classes and for such of the inmates of the Settlement as desire to settle locally on their release on license. It also undertook the supervision of a number of families who were released on license and were residing in the villages of Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts. These families are required to be visited in their villages generally twice a year and a report has to be made about them.

Temperance.

As Honorary Secretary of the U. P. Temperance Association, Mr. Dube visited many places in the U. P. on temperance propaganda. He was also a member of the Lucknow City Excise Licensing Board. He organised a temperance stall in the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition and also a Temperance Week. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao revived the Madras Temperance League in Madras. It submitted a memorandum on the composition and powers of Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees. Mr. Rao contributed articles to the press on the need for temperance propaganda. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Bombay Excise Advisory Committee.

Public Health.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be Secretary of the National Health Association of South India. In addition to its normal work, the Association made special efforts to concentrate public attention on the question of nutrition. It organised a conference on Immoral Traffic in Women and Children, which was opened by H. E. the Governor of Madras and presided over by the Lord Bishop of Madras. Mr. Nayanar organised a Junior Red Cross Sub-Committee

in his district and was appointed its Secretary. Mr. Sahu organised the Cuttack District Ayurveda Conference at Chowdwar and attended the All-Orissa Vaidya Conference at Berhampore. He was also the Secretary of the Utkal Homeopathic Medical College at Cuttack. During the second Punjab Local Self-Government Conference, Mr. Sharma organised a public health exhibition with the co-operation of the Punjab Health Department.

Relief Work.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to do famine work in the Ceded Districts in the Madras Presidency till the end of September, 1935. This necessitated periodical visits to the famine area not only to supervise the distribution of milk to infants but also to report to the authorities on any defects found in the working of the Famine Code. His reports received sympathetic consideration at the hands of the officials concerned. After the famine was over, he sent a detailed memorandum to the Famine Commissioner suggesting modifications in the Famine Code. He also sent a short report of the welfare work done to the Indian Red Cross Society. Mr. Nayanar continued to be the Secretary of the Malabar District Relief Committee. On the outbreak of a virulent type of malaria in Walluvanad taluk, he visited the area and sent reports to the authorities and to the press. The flood of 1934-35 engaged Mr. Sahu's attention for a part of the period under report. Two wells were sunk in the name of the Society. Help was also given to the sufferers of a fire accident at Tamgi.

With the help of Mr. Devadhar, Mr. Sharma of the Lahore Centre sent a trained lady to be in charge of an industrial home started by the Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee of Khairpur State for teaching handicrafts and home industries to women refugees of the Quetta earthquake.

Educational Activities.

Mr. Kusru continued to be a member of the Executive Councils of the Allahabad and Benares Hindu Universities and of the Senate of the Agra University. The affairs of the first

two Universities took more of his time this year than usual. Mr. Andrews Dube represented the registered graduates on the Court of the Lucknow University. He was also elected a member of the Committee of References of the same University. He continued to be a member of the U. P. Board of Christian Higher Education. Mr. M. D. Shahane was elected a member of the Court of the Nagpur University.

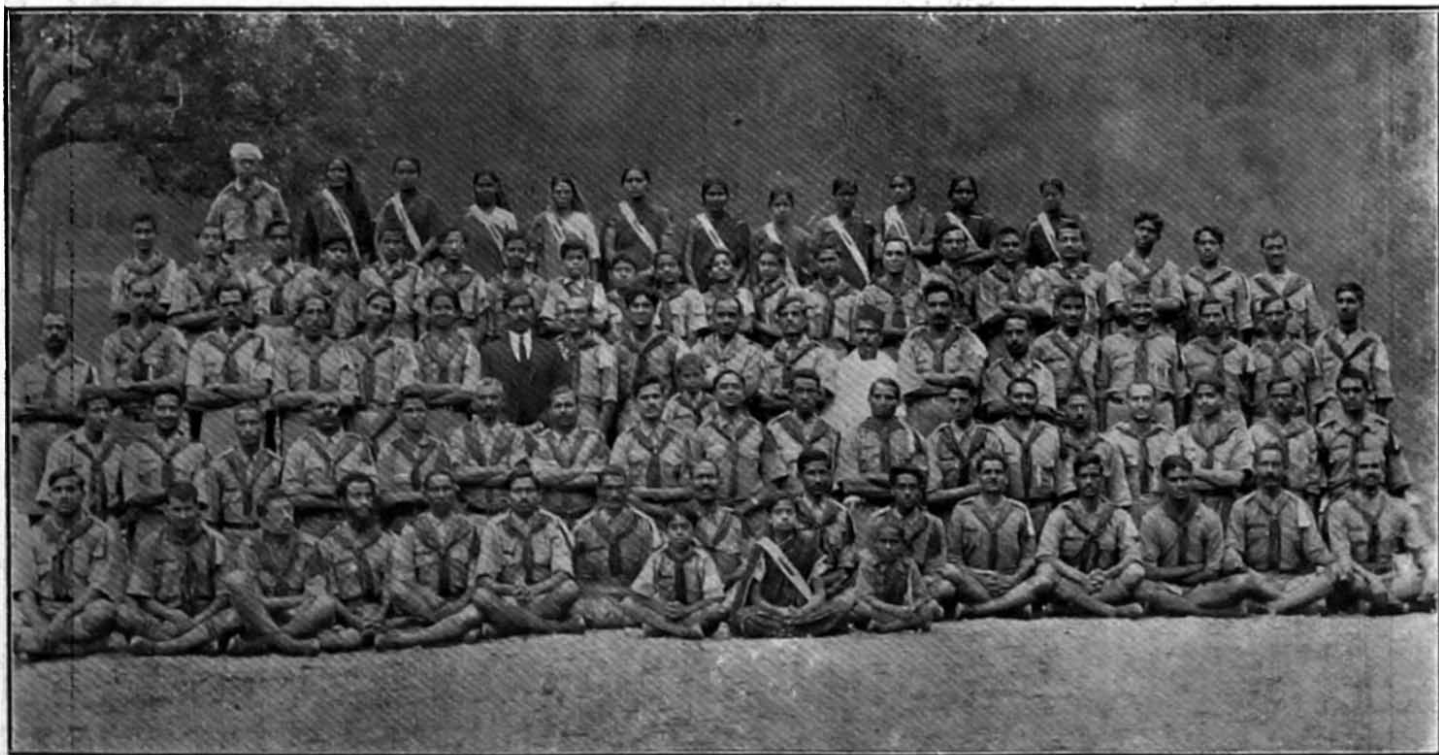
Mr. Devadhar was, till his death, the Chairman of the Council of Management of the Aryan Education Society, Bombay. Mr. Joshi continued to be a Trustee of the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay. Messrs. Dravid and Gupte were respectively the Chairman and Secretary of the Governing Body of the New Model Education Society, Nagpur. Mr. Mani was elected Local Secretary of the All-India Educational Conference and was in charge of the Internationalism and Peace section of the Conference. He delivered a number of lectures mainly to students on political and social subjects. Mr. Ambekar was the Vice-President of the Poona Students Brotherhood. Mr. Kaul was a member of the Committee of the Lucknow Mahila Vidyalaya. Mr. Nayanar continued to be a member of the Secondary Education Board of Malabar and was elected during the year a member of the Elementary Education Committee of the Malabar District Board.

Scouting.

Scouting formed one of the important activities of the Upper India Branch of the Society and claimed the time and attention of three of its members, namely, Messrs. Kunzru, Bajpai and Dube. Mr. Kunzru continued to be the Chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association. During his tours in the Madras Presidency, C. P. and Orissa Mr. Kunzru inspected scout troops and gave talks on scouting, especially on the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association. As its Chief Organising Commissioner, Mr. Bajpai had to give practically the whole of his time to the work of the Association. In addition to the United Provinces, Mr. Bajpai toured extensively in the Punjab and the reception accorded to him proved that the S. S. B. S. Association had taken a deep root in that province. The membership of the Association rose during the year from



S. S. Girl Guides of the Jagat Taran High School, Allahabad.



Members of the Nirmal Vana Training Camp, Sitlakheth, Almora, 1934.

50,000, to 80,000, which phenomenal increase shows the growing popularity of the movement. Mr. Dubé, who was Commissioner for Lucknow District, organised several rallies and inspected many troops.

Mr. Bajpai was the Chief Director of the All-India Seventh Seva Samiti Scout Mela, which was held during the Christmas week at Dayalbagh, Agra. It was attended by about 7,000 scouts and scouters and was opened by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister of the U. P. It was a very great success.

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association made some good progress in the Madras Presidency during the period under report. Its office was located in the Society's premises and Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was the Treasurer of the District Association. A Provincial Council was formed, of which he was selected the honorary secretary. He and Mr. Venkataraman attended the Scout Mela at Dayalbagh. Mr. Nayanar assisted in the organisation and development of some scout troops at Calicut.

Miscellaneous Activities.

Besides these activities, the members of the Society were engaged in a number of minor activities, some of which only it is possible to mention here. Mr. Kaul was in charge of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Hall and Library and the Gokaran Nath Misra Memorial and looked after their day-to-day affairs. Mr. Sahu was the Editor of the English magazine, "Vaitarani." Mr. Bakhale organised a Film Group in the Bombay Legislative Council and was one of its Secretaries. Mr. Sharma continued to be in charge of the Lahore Poor House.

Mr. Kunzou continued to be the President of the U. P. Swadeshi Sangh. As Secretary of the Buy Indian League, Calicut, Mr. Nayanar helped to organise the Swadeshi exhibition at Calicut in Christmas week.

Libraries.

The Society maintains, primarily for the use of its members, libraries at Poona, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Nagpur and Cuttack, which however are thrown open to the public under certain conditions. The Poona library is the principal

one and is considered one of the best in the country for the study of public questions. It contains 26,603 books and reports, some of the latter being very old and rare ones. It is the mainstay of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Many post-graduate students of Poona make very good use of the library. It continues to be the depository library of the publications of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva. The Society is indebted to these organisations, and its grateful thanks are also due to the reviewers who, after reviewing the books for the "Servant of India" and the "Hitavada", kindly return them for being added to the libraries at Poona and Nagpur.

Society's Periodicals.

The Society conducts three periodicals: (1) The "Servant of India," an English weekly, issued from Poona; (2) the "Hitavada," an English tri-weekly issued from Nagpur; and (3) the "Dnyan Prakash," a Marathi daily issued from Poona. Mr. Vaze is the Editor of the "Servant of India" with Mr. Ambekar to help him. It is the chief medium for the expression of the views of the Society on public questions. Its circulation is far from being satisfactory and financially it is a heavy burden to the Society. The "Hitavada" was converted during the year under report from a bi-weekly into a tri-weekly. Mr. Dravid generally supervises the paper. Mr. Shahane is its Editor with Mr. Mani to assist him. Mr. Gupte looks after the management side of the paper. Mr. Limaye continued to be the editor of the "Dnyan Prakash", which is the oldest Marathi paper in the Deccan. It issues a weekly edition, which also has a wide circulation. Mr. S. G. Gokhale assists Mr. Limaye.

Finances.

The Society owns three printing presses, which together are a source of considerable financial help to the Society. The Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press is one of the oldest printing presses in Poona and has been in charge of Mr. Patvardhan assisted by Mr. Barve. The Bombay Vaibhav Press is located in the premises of the Bombay Branch. These presses, besides printing the "Servant of India" and the "Dnyan Prakash,"

undertake job work. The Hitavada Press at Nagpur is under the C. P. Branch and does but little job work. Mr. Gupte is in charge of the Press.

The statement of accounts and the balance sheet for the year 1935-36, attached to this report, will give an idea of the financial position of the Society. The balance sheet shows the amount of the permanent funds, a major portion of which is invested in buildings and the printing presses. The proceeds from them go partly to meet the payment of taxes, maintenance and repairs of buildings and to cover the losses, whenever they occur, of the Society's newspapers. The balance that remains, together with the interest on the Gokhale Memorial Fund and the D. Laxminarayan Fund, are available for the general expenditure of the Society. Each member costs on an average a little over Rs. 2,000 annually. The Society has thus to find more than Rs. 60,000 annually for the maintenance of its present strength of thirty members. The year that has opened may see additions to the membership of the Society which will necessarily increase its expenditure. To make both ends meet, the Society has to depend on donations and contributions from its friends and sympathisers. During the year under review the Society was able to collect Rs. 15,850 and its grateful thanks are due to its donors and contributors. Without their support the Society would have found it difficult to carry on its activities. We therefore appeal to all our friends and sympathisers to continue their support and to help us to secure fresh supporters. No amount, however small, but will be welcomed. Small contributions, if sufficiently numerous, will give us the pleasure of feeling that the humble work done by us is widely appreciated.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Board of Management of the Gokhale Institute and Economics is given in Appendix I to this report.

APPENDIX I.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. KALE).

Considerable advance was made during the year under report in obtaining support from outside for widening the scope of the Institute's investigational activities. Reference has been made in last year's report to the application made by us to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a grant-in-aid to our scheme of farm management surveys. This was referred by the Council to a sub-committee on which Mr. D. R. Gadgil was invited to serve. A meeting of this sub-committee was held in February, 1936, and it unanimously reported in favour of a grant amounting to half of the total cost of the scheme. This report has been accepted by the Advisory Council of the Imperial Council and it has made a recommendation accordingly to the Governing Body of the Council which will meet in September, 1936. In the meanwhile Mr. V. R. Gadgil's work at Bhade on the survey method has been completed. Mr. Gadgil was able to get 55 of our detailed schedules filled in, of which at least 45 will, it is expected, be found to be complete. The work of tabulating these schedules is now proceeding and a great deal is being learnt in the process as regards the application and adaptation of the survey method to farm management surveys in India. After having put in two years on the preliminary work in connection with farm management surveys, the Institute feels confident regarding the success of the project that it will embark upon as soon as the grant is received from the Imperial Council.

The scheme of a survey of small industries to which reference was made last year was expanded into an economic survey of Poona City, when it was felt that there were some hopes of interesting the Poona City Municipality in such a project. The Institute, in an application during the course of the



The Late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale,
Founder, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

year, offered to place the staff and other resources of the Institute at the disposal of the Municipality free of cost, if the municipal authorities undertook and financed a City economic survey and placed the work under the direction of the Institute. This proposal met with a favourable reception and was finally adopted by the Municipal Council at a meeting in March, 1936. The Institute immediately commenced the work intensively in the City area. Now that the City Municipality has sponsored the survey, we are approaching the Suburban and Cantonment authorities with similar proposals so that we may be enabled to take in hand the work of a complete survey of Greater Poona. The survey will be conducted mostly along lines laid down for a University City Survey in the Bowley-Robertson Report. As a considerable amount of time was spent in getting our proposals through the various authorities in the Municipality, no intensive work in connection with the industrial survey could be undertaken by Mr. Gogate. Advantage of the delay was, however, taken to depute him for training to the Labour Office, Bombay, for one month. We are grateful to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, for allowing us to depute him. The report of the survey carried out last year in the Poona Exhibition has been submitted to the Reay Museum authorities. It has not been published yet.

Mr. D.R. Gadgil wrote a series of articles in the "Servant of India" on the "Ottawa Agreement and India" during the months of February and March, 1936. These have been reprinted in the form of a brochure and have been widely appreciated.

No publication was issued on behalf of the Institute during the year under report. It has been decided to publish next year in a condensed and revised form the thesis of Mr. N. M. Joshi, a research student of the Institute, on "Urban Handicrafts of the Bombay Deccan" as an Institute publication. Mr. Joshi has received a grant from the University of Bombay which will defray part of the cost of the publication of this thesis. It is also hoped to publish early next year a small brochure on some Indian economic statistics, on which Mr. D. R. Gadgil has been working for some time past.

The total number of students enrolled during the year at the Institute was 43 during the first term and 30 during the second. Of these 1 studied for the Ph. D. degree and the remaining for the M. A. degree (3 out of the latter being research students). At the M. A. examination held in April, 1935, three students of the Institute appeared and one was successful. Mr. B. B. Pattani, a student of the Institute, submitted his revised thesis on a "Study of the Central Budgets of the Government of India, 1921-22 to 1934-35," for the degree of M.A. and was awarded the degree by the Bombay University. The Institute's scholar this year was Mr. S. G. Shende, who is working on "Conditions of Agricultural Labour in the Satara District."

Mr. D. R. Gadgil continued to be a member of various authorities of the Bombay University and the Indian Women's University and delivered his usual course of lectures at the Local Self-Government Institute.

Servants of India Society.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1936.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Donations and Contributions ...	15,849	12	6	Allowances to Members and Probationers, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance, etc.	32,692	15	7
Members' Earnings ...	6,634	10	6	Travelling Expenses, including Conveyance ...	5,263	6	6
Interest (including that received from the Presses) ...	29,269	4	3	Library ...	1,346	1	6
Property Rents ...	14,326	14	4	Establishment Salaries ...	8,424	11	0
Miscellaneous ...	962	5	4	General Charges : office rents, lighting, stationery, building insurance, postage, etc. ...	6,124	8	0
Press Profits for 1935-36 ...	20,383	9	3	Mess Charges ...	1,042	13	9
Deficit carried to Statement of Affairs ...	5,519	2	3	Repairs to Buildings ...	1,029	6	8
				Rents and Taxes ...	4,397	0	3
				Rural Reconstruction Work ...	2,133	14	0
				Losses in conducting Society's papers ...	8,730	10	10
				G. M. Library, Nagpur ...	1,049	2	4
				Kibe Wada Mortgage Loss written off ...	20,711	0	0
Total Rs. ...	92,945	10	5	Total Rs. ...	92,945	10	5

POONA,
10th June, 1936.

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G. D. A., B. A.,
Auditor.

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SERVANTS OF INDIA*Statement of Affairs as on***LIABILITIES**

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund :—						
Balance on 1st April, 1935 ...	7,54,562	14	8			
Less Deficit as per Income and Expenditure a/c. ...	5,519	2	3			
				7,49,043	12	8
Trust Funds :—						
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra) ...				1,33,000	0	0
*Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash) ...				1,00,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur ...				11,918	13	10
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund (as per annexed Statement) ...				1,20,448	15	10
*Liabilities for other Funds :—						
Gokhale Memorial Fund ...	6,806	2	3			
Servindia Relief Fund ...	4,602	4	6			
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund ...	2,385	1	8			
Indian Flood Relief Fund ...	5,486	5	7			
Investment Reserve Fund ...	8,003	4	6			
Sastri S. African Education Fund ...	15,449	3	0			
				42,732	5	6
Other Credit Balances :—						
At Poona Centre ...	7,748	15	11			
At Bombay Branch ...	763	13	9			
At Madras Branch ...	252	0	11			
At U. I. Branch ...	742	5	3			
At Cuttack Centre ...	94	0	3			
At Mayanur Centre ...	1,575	8	8			
At Jalgaon Centre ...	300	0	0			
				11,476	12	9
Society's Presses and Papers :						
Credit Balances :—						
Aryabhushan Press ...	35,797	4	6			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	28,363	1	5			
Hitavada Press ...	8,886	6	1			
Dnyan Prakash ...	21,291	13	11			
				94,338	9	11
Servindia Provident & Bonus Fund ...				57,078	11	6
*Presses Depreciation Fund ...				65,687	7	3
				13,85,725	9	0

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statement of Income and Expenditure Account with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Society, and I find the same correct.

I have verified the investments of the Society.

SOCIETY, POONA.

81st March, 1936.

ASSETS		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Buildings and Sites:—					
(including Bombay, Poona, Lonavla and Madras Buildings) ...	...			3,85,539	9 1
Library: Expenditure up to date has been charged to revenue ...	...			0	0 0
Dead stock (after allowing depreciation) ...	...			9,639	11 3
Society's Presses and Papers: Assets and Debtors:—					
Aryabhushan Press, Poona ...	...	2,40,216	13 6		
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	...	1,20,840	5 10		
Hitavada Press, Nagpur ...	...	36,532	14 1		
Dnyan Prakash, Poona and Bombay ...	...	25,765	4 4		
				4,33,355	5 0
Advances to Members and Others:—					
At Poona Centre ...	...	14,798	5 19		
At Bombay Branch ...	...	827	1 8		
At Madras Branch ...	...	358	4 8		
At U. I. Branch ...	...	370	7 0		
At Lahore Centre ...	...	87	1 0		
At C. P. Branch ...	...	669	14 3		
At West Coast Centre ...	...	75	5 11		
At Jalgaon Centre ...	...	110	0 0		
				17,396	9 4
At Mayanur Community Training School				3,314	8 4
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund Investments:					
3½% G. P. Notes Face Value	1,31,000	0 0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds "	12,000	0 0			
				1,33,000	0 0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c ...	...			16,807	3 3
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics as per separate Statement ...	...			1,17,945	0 0
Sarindia Provident Fund Investment a/c ...	...			50,432	1 0
Other Investments:—					
8½% G. P. Notes Face Value	45,300	0 0			
4% " " 1960-70 "	20,300	0 0			
4½% G. P. Notes 1935-60 Loan "	1,43,900	0 0			
5 Years Post Office Cash Certificates	20,000	0 0			
3% Deccan Education Society's Loan	1,000	0 0			
	2,30,400	0 0			
	At cost price			1,76,252	8 10
Reserve Bank Shares: 65 Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up ...	...			6,500	0 0
These securities are kept by the Society for meeting liabilities of Rs. 2,08,419 12 9 marked with asterisk* ...	...			
Ogale Glass Works Shares ...	...			100	0 0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Share ...	...			50	0 0
Bank Balances at Centre and Branches ...	...			42,019	14 9
Cash at Centre and Branches ...	...			3,373	3 5
				Total Rs. ...	13,85,725 9 0

POONA,
10th June, 1936.K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., B.A.,
Auditor.

Community Training School, Mayanur.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1936.

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Donations	2,825	3 9	<i>Literary School :—</i>		
<i>Agricultural & Industrial School :—</i>			Recurring :		
Government Grant	750	0 0	Establishment	943	10 5
Sales	463	9 1	Contingencies	220	4 2
Miscellaneous Receipts, Rent and Refund	162	1 5	<i>Industrial School :—</i>		
Non-recurring Grant for Equipment... ..	1,149	9 0	Recurring :		
<i>Hostel :—</i>			Establishment	1,620	7 4
Government Grant	982	8 0	Other expenses including Audit Fees, etc.	190	13 1
Other Receipts	316	8 8	Production :		
Total Rs.	6,649	7 11	Agriculture	609	10 8
Deficit as shown below	3,647	4 1	Other Industries	64	15 8
			Boy's Wages	65	0 0
			Non-Recurring :		
			Furniture	102	4 3
			Tools and Machinery	1,168	15 0
			Sheds	1,041	3 5
			Lands and Buildings	1,789	14 5
			<i>Hostel :—</i>		
			Recurring :		
Grand Total	10,296	12 0	Establishment	332	4 9
Balance on 1st April, 1935	338	11 9	Food Stuffs	1,415	9 1
Amount payable to S. I. S. as shown in the Statement of Affairs... ..	3,314	8 4	Fuel, etc	340	13 11
			Books, Medical Aid, etc.	127	14 6
			Non-recurring :		
			Equipment	57	15 6
			Collection Expenses	204	15 10
Rs.	3,647	4 1	Grand Total Rs.	10,296	12 0
			Deficit as shown above	3,647	4 1

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POONA,
10th June, 1936.

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.,
Auditor.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement of Income and Expenditure ending 31st March, 1936.

INCOME			Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE			Rs. A. P.
Interest on Investments	...	...	6,329 12 7	Allowance to Prof. D. R. Gadgil	...	...	2,400 0 0
Fees from students	...	...	2,005 0 0	Allowance to Investigators	...	...	2,550 0 0
Publications	...	...	287 1 3	Scholarships to Research Students	...	...	225 0 0
				Establishment Salaries	...	...	625 10 0
				Investigators' Expenses	...	...	516 5 0
				Books and Periodicals	...	...	561 14 3
				Station-ry	...	...	71 12 6
				Postage	...	...	145 12 6
				Miscellaneous	...	...	107 15 6
				Surplus carried to Trust Fund	1,417 8 1
Total Rs.			8,621 13 10	Total Rs.			8,621 13 10

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POONA,
10th June, 1936.

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., B.A.
Auditor.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement showing the Trust and its investments on 31st March, 1936.

TRUST FUND			INVESTMENTS		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year ...	1,07,630	10 0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon Village, Satara District ...	14,500	0 0
Investment Reserve Fund			Govt. and other Securities		
Profit on Sale or Maturity of Investments ...	7,168	2 0	3½% G. P. notes face value 15,800		
Surplus Account			4% 1960-70 Loan ..	20,200	
Balance as per last year's Statement	4,232	11 9	4% B. P. T. Bonds ..	5,000	
Add Surplus as per current year's Statement	1,417	8 1	3% 1939-44 Loan ..	4,000	
			6% B. M. Debentures	40,000	
			6% Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
			Total ...	95,000	at cost 94,195 0 0
			Shares		
			The Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		
			120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid	2,250	0 0
			Other Loans		
			Satara Inamdar Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs.100 each@6%	5,000	0 0
			Deccan Education Society's Promissory Notes Loan @ 4%	2,000	0 0
			Balance with S. I. S. ...	2,503	15 10
Total ...	Rs. 1,20,448	15 10	Total ...	Rs. 1,20,448	15 10

POONA,
1st June 1936.

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G. D. A., B. A.,
Auditor

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Appendix II.

List of Donations And Contributions received by the Society.

Bombay Branch.

(a) *Bombay City.*

	Rs.
Dr. G. S. Mhaskar	500
Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Birla	250
The Grain Merchants Association... ..	250
Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatav	250
Sir H. M. Mehta	250
Sir N. B. Saklatwala	250
Mr. S. D. Saklatwala	250
Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas	250
Shri Mahajan Association	250
Mr. Walchand Hirachand	250
The Seeds Traders Association	201
Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas	200
Messrs. Jethalal Ramji & Co.	151
Mr. J. D. Ghandy	150
Mr. Maganlal Parbhudas	125
Messrs. Amritlal Kalidas & Co.	101
Messrs. Devkaran Nanji & Sons	101
Messrs. Dongre Bros.	101
Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha	101
Messrs. Mulji Sikka & Co.	101
Mr. Pragji Dayal Hariana	101
Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co.	100
Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto	100
Mr. P. J. Billimoria	100
Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros... ..	100
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar	100
Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi	100
Dr. S. R. Joglekar,	100
Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji	100
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta	100
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	100
Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta	100
Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co.	100

Mr. A. D. Shroff	...	...	...	100
Mr. D. N. Sirur	...	...	...	100
Mr. Gordhandas P. Sonawala	...	...	...	100
Sir. J. B. Boman Behram	...	...	...	75
Mr. K. L. P.	...	...	...	75
Mr. A. S. Bakre	...	...	...	60
Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji	...	...	...	60
Mr. Dwarkadas Tirathdás	...	...	...	51
Mr. Hargovandas Jeevandas	...	...	...	51
Mr. Ismail Md. Jaffer	...	...	...	51
Mr. C. B. Nanavati	...	...	...	51
Mrs. Mithibai M. P. Sethna	...	...	...	51
Mr. Sitaldas Tirathdas	...	...	...	51
Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy	...	...	...	50
Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka	...	...	...	50
Mr. R. D. Dikshit	...	...	...	50
Mr. Amritlal Raichand Jhaveri	...	...	...	50
Messrs. Mohanlal Hemchand & Sons	...	...	...	50
Mr. Manilal D. Nanavati	...	...	...	50
Mr. A. B. Pandit	...	...	...	50
Mr. S. S. Patkar	...	...	...	50
Mr. Pragji Champsi	...	...	...	50
Mr. L. X. Rego	...	...	...	50
Mr. Varjivandas Motilal Saraiya	...	...	...	50
Sir P. C. Sethna	...	...	...	50
Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne	...	...	...	50
Mr. H. B. Shivdasani	...	...	...	50
A Sympathiser	...	...	...	50
Dr. R. S. Tirodkar	...	...	...	50
Mr. P. N. Vevaina	...	...	...	50
Mr. S. V. J.	...	...	...	45
Mr. S. R. D.	...	...	...	40
Dr. A. R. Rangnekar	...	...	...	30
Mr. Jeevanlal C. Setalvad	...	...	...	30
Messrs. M. Bhuta & Co.	...	...	...	25
Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria	...	...	...	25
Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar	...	...	...	25
Mr. G. B. Chitale	...	...	...	25
Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar	...	...	...	25

Mr. B. N. Gokhale	...	...	...	...	25
Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. C. N. Kanuga	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. S. L. Kapadi	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. M. A. Master	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. N. A. Mehrban	...	...	...	...	25
Dr. S. J. Mehta	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. Mulraj Karsandas	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. G. U. Parikh	...	...	...	...	25
Messrs. Ratilal Nagardas & Co.	...	...	...	...	25
The Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran Shah	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. Hansraj Premji Shroff	...	...	...	...	25
A Sympathiser	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. M. N. Talpade	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. R. K. Tatnis	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. V. P. Vaidya	...	...	...	...	25
Dr. S. B. Gothoskar	...	...	...	...	20
Mr. S. P. Varde	...	...	...	...	20
Mr. G. B. P.	...	...	...	...	15
Messrs. Pitambar Laljee & Sons	...	...	...	...	15
Miss Abalya S. Bhandarkar	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. K. J. Desai	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. K. N. Dharap	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. P. B. Gothoskar	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. Ishwardas Jagmohandas	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. K. V. Joshi	...	...	...	...	5

(b) *Gujerat and Kathiawar.*

Rao Bahadur P. G. Masureskar, Rajkot	...	...	...	101
Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, Jamnagar	...	...	...	101
Durbar Shri Surajwala, Rajkot	...	...	...	101
Mr. Pestonshah A. Vakil, M. L. C., Ahmedabad	...	...	...	100
A Sympathiser, Rajkot	...	...	...	50
Mr. P. L. Chudgar, Rajkot	...	...	...	25
Rai Sahab Girdharlal Mehta, Jamnagar	...	...	...	25
Rao Bahadur T. D. Rana, Rajkot	...	...	...	25
Mr. G. B. Desai, Jamnagar	...	...	...	10
Mr. V. K. Adhiya, Jamnagar	...	...	...	5
Mr. Dwarkadas Saraiya, Jamnagar	...	...	...	2

(c) *Deccan.*

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Ahmednagar	...	...	50
Mr. V. D. Hardikar, Hyderabad	...	...	50
Dr. V. L. Sathe, Ahmednagar	...	...	50
Mr. Vaikunthlal S. Thakore, Sholapur	...	...	50
Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, M.L.C., Sholapur	...	...	50
Mr. A. R. Gokhale, Satara	...	...	35
Dr. S. K. Apte, Sholapur	...	...	25
Mr. K. P. Bhalerao, Ahmednagar	...	...	25
Mr. R. M. Burway, Jalgaon	...	...	25
Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Jalgaon	...	...	25
Mr. R. B. Hivargaonkar, Ahmednagar	...	...	25
Mr. V. P. Raverkar, Jalgaon	...	...	25
Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar, Jalgaon	...	...	15
Mr. S. R. Sabnis, Sawantwadi	...	...	15
Mr. K. A. Badgavdi, Jalgaon	...	...	10
Mr. Devaki Nandan, Jalgaon	...	...	10
Mr. D. S. Bhirud, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Dr. B. G. Chikerur, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Dr. V. L. Noolkar, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Mr. B. A. Patvardhan, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Mr. K. A. Prabhudesai, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Mr. K. R. Pradhan, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Mr. V. R. Joshi, Jalgaon	...	...	5
Mr. K. K. Desai, Jalgaon	...	...	3

(d) *Central India.*

Sardar L. G. Alkutkar, Dhar	...	...	100
Dewan Bahadur Sardar K. G. Nadkar, Dhar	...	...	25
Rao Bahdur V. K. Mulye, Indore	...	...	15
Mr. V. G. Apte, Indore	...	...	10
Mr. Gangadharrao R. Dighe, Dhar	...	...	10
Sardar N. G. Khasgiwale, Indore	...	...	10
Shrimant Sardar G. R. Reshimwale, Indore	10
Mr. D. B. Ranade, Indore	5

(e) *Burma.*

Maharashtra Mitra Mandal, Rangoon	39
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(f) *Sind.*

Khan Bahadur Azimkhan, M.L.C., Hyderabad	10
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Total Ra. ... 9,206

Madras Branch.

	Rs.
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri	300
Dr. P. S. Lokanathan	12
Dewan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar ...	100
Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar	6
Mr. D. F. McClellan	10
Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai	25
Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao	50
Prof. K. A. Neelakanta Sastry	50
Mr. V. C. Rangaswamy	25
A Friend	25
Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan	12
Mr. E. Vinayaka Rao	50
Mr. G. A. Natesan	100
Mr. S. Doraiswami Aiyar	75
Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Aiyangar ...	10

Total Rs. 850

Lahore Centre.

	Rs.
Mr. Balak Ram	300
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co.	115
A Friend	100
The Hon. Sir Dr. G. C. Narang	80
A Friend	27
Khan Bahadur Ardashir E. R. Sahiar	25
Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur	10
Mr. L. Owen	10
A Sympathiser	10
Mr. Sajjan Singh	10
Bhagat Gobind Das	10
A Sympathiser	5
A Sympathiser	5
Mr. Gupta	5
Mr. W. W. Nend	12

Total Rs. 714

Headquarters.

			Rs.
Mr. K. R. Gharat	...	...	500
Mr. Prakash Nath Khosla	...	...	200
Late Dr. J. E. Abbott's Trust	...	...	123
Ranade Charity Fund	...	...	100
Messrs. K. B. Joshi & Sons	...	...	99
R. B. W. R. Puranik, Nagpur	...	...	50
R. B. N. C. Limaye, Sholapur	...	...	45
A Sympathiser	...	...	25
R. B. H. V. Chinmulgund	...	...	25
D. R. S.	...	...	25
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	...	...	15
Mr. S. Gopalan	...	...	6
Prof. V. G. Maydeo	...	...	5
Total			Rs. 1,218

Cuttack Centre.

			Rs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore	...	...	1,000
Sj Chandramani Mahanty	...	...	5
Mr. A. S. N. Murty	...	...	10
Mr. Jadunath Mahapatra	...	...	5
The Late Rai Bahadur Saradakanta Ganguly	...	...	5
Total			Rs. 1,025

Mayanur Centre.

			Rs.
A Sympathiser, Patna	...	...	100
Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Iyer, M.L.C.	...	...	50
Mr. A. L. Subramaniam	...	...	47
Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai	...	...	25
Mr. N. Gopaldas	...	...	25
Rao Bahadur K. V. Natesa Iyer	...	...	15
The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union	...	...	500
Collections through friends	...	...	167
Total			Rs. 929

U. I. Branch.

				Rs.
Anonymous	...	...	...	250
Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu	...	...	...	240
Babu Ramji Lal	...	...	...	230
Grain Chamber, Ltd., Musaffarnagar	...	...	...	200
Anonymous	...	...	...	180
Babu Brijendra Swarup	...	...	...	125
Babu Bhagawati Saran Singh	...	...	...	125
Diamond Sugar Mills	...	...	...	125
Babu Kaiser Prasad	...	...	...	120
Mahabir Sugar Mills	...	...	...	101
Mr. Bodhraj Sahney	...	...	...	100
Rao Bahadur Kunwar Jagadish Prasad	...	...	...	50
Anonymous	...	...	...	30
				<hr/>
Total Rs.				1,876
				<hr/>

(Fractions of a rupee are omitted.)

Appendix III.

List of Donations

Received by the Community Training School,

Mayanur.

(a) *From Individuals.*

	Rs.
Rao Bahadur Pattagar of Palayakottai ...	100
Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar ...	100
Mr. Krishnaswami Mudaliar ...	50
" S. Gopalakrishnan ...	40
" Harijan Sevak Sangh, Virudhunagar ...	32
Do Karur ...	30
" S. S. Miranda ...	25
" Swaminatha Mudaliar ...	22
" J. J. Devalois ...	16
" Ramaswamy Pillai ...	15
" T. S. Srinivasa Rau ...	10
" Manickavelu Pillai ...	10
" P. L. Ramaswamy ...	10
" Jagadisan, Calcutta ...	10
" S. Shanmugham Pillai ...	8
" S. Krishnaswami Iyer ...	7
" Maruthappa Chettiar ...	5
" A. L. Subramaniam ...	5
" S. Srinivasan ...	5
" Maruthan Chettiar ...	4
" Collection through friends ...	302
Total...	806

(b) *From Co-operative Societies.*

Provincial Co-operative Bank, ¹ Madras...	...	1,000
Postal Employees Co-operative Credit Society, Madras ...	... ..	200
Tuticorin Melur Co-operative Bank ...	...	150
The Mahadhanapuram Field ² Labour Co-operative Society ...	... ..	100

	Rs.
The Manapad Co-operative Society	75
The Mettur Project Health Department Employees' Co-operative Society	74
The Cuddalore Central Co-operative Bank	50
Villupuram Co-operative Bank	50
Mattukadu Co-operative Society	50
The Elamkambur Co-operative Society	30
Vilaham Co-operative Society	30
The Chidambaram Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd....	30
The Veeravanallur Co-operative Society	25
The Ettiapuram Co-operative Society	25
The Veppanatham Co-operative Society	20
Kandamanadi Co-operative Society	15
Kumarakuppam Co-operative Society	15
The Pagalapattu Grain Bank Ltd.	11
B. Udayur Co-operative Society	10
The Thirvelankadu Field Co-operative Society	10
Kongampattu Co-operative Society	10
Kumarakshi Co-operative Society	10
The Karur Town Co-operative Union Bank Ltd. ...	10
Krishnagiri Urban Co-operative Society	7
Rajendram Co-operative Society	5
Melaparuthikudi Co-operative Society	5
Maragadhapuram Co-operative Society	2

Total...Rs. 2,019

Grand Total...Rs. 2,825

(Fractions of a rupee are omitted.)

APPENDIX IV.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society.

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

1. The Society shall be called "The Servants of India Society."

2. The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people.

3. The Society will consist of (a) a First Member or President; (b) a Vice-President; (c) Ordinary Members; and (d) Members under training.

4. The First Member or President will be the head of the Society.

5. Every Member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During this period, he will be known as a 'Member under training.' When a Member under training has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.

6. Subject to Rules 12 and 13, every Member of the Society shall be a member for life.

7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. This Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the Members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

8. No person will be admitted as a Member of the Society unless his admission is recommended by the Council and the recommendation accepted by the First Member or President.

9. Every Member at the time of admission shall take the following seven vows :—

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself, *and my family,** as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

general direction of the First Member or President and Council, and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

12. The Society may release a Member from its vows and permit him to resign his membership on the ground of continued ill-health or for other sufficient cause, on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the Members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President.

13. The Society may remove the name of any Member from its roll of Members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the Members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

(b) It will be the duty of the First Member to recommend in writing to the Council the names of three Ordinary Members out of whom the Members of the Society shall elect a successor to him as First Member on a vacancy occurring. If no such recommendation has been received by the Council when the vacancy occurs, the Members of the Society may elect any Ordinary Member or, in the absence of a suitable Ordinary Member, any member to succeed as First Member.

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the Members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

(d) The Members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member to be Vice-President of the Society for three years.

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other Rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under Rule 14 (b) or 14 (c) as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist Members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of

Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attaché of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attaché from the list of Attachés of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

25. Probationers, Permanent Assistants, Attachés and Associates will have no voice in the management of the affairs of the Society and no interest in the Society's property or funds.

26. All property of the Society shall belong to the Society in its corporate character, and no Member in his individual capacity, nor the heirs, executors or assignees of any Member shall have any right to any portion of it.

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as Trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All agreements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the

property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as Trustee, or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

29. The Society shall not be dissolved by the death, secession or removal of any Member.

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for Members of the Society and their families and the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances; (4) the grant of leave to Members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Per-

manent Assistants and Attachés of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the Members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws.

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

(1) The Society shall, as circumstances permit, establish Branches for work in different parts of the country. At the head of each branch there shall be a Senior Member, whose appointment and removal shall vest in the First Member or President and Council. He will be an *ex-officio* member of the Council. The affairs of each Branch shall be managed by a Board consisting of the Senior Member and the Ordinary Members belonging to it.

(2)(a) Every Member under training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 65 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 75 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five years, Rs. 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards.

- (c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 a month in Bombay and Rs. 10 elsewhere, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to Members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.
 - (d) All allowances between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month will be made to Permanent Assistants.
 - (e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 a month during the period of his probation.
 - (f) Every Member under training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 15 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary Member.
 - (g) In cases of serious illness Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.
- 43 (a) A Member under training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of that Branch.
- (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.
 - (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
 - (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
 - (e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

- (4) (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure. in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.
- (b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so to whom.
- (5) The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.
- (6) If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.
- (7) The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.
- (8) (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol any one as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.
- (b) In case any application for Associateship is rejected, the Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons.

- (c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society, on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.
 - (d) An Associate will so conduct himself as not to compromise the position of the Society, but further its aims and interests.
 - (e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the Anniversary of the Foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for the purpose of study or work.
 - (f) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the Headquarters on the recommendation to that effect being received from the Branch to which the Associate is assigned. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.
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APPENDIX V.

Members of the Servants of India Society, 15th July, 1936.

Name of the Member.	Designation.	Address.
1 Hirday Nath Kunzru, B. A., B. Sc.	President and Senior Member	S. I. S., 1 Kutra Road, Allahabad.
* 2 Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A., M. L. A.	Vice-President and Senior Member	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
* 3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.	Senior Member	„ Craddock Town, Nagpur.
* 4 Anant Vinayak Patvardhan, B. A.	„	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 2.
* 5 Vajapeyam Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.	„	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
* 6 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.	Secretary	S. I. S., Poona 2.
* 7 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B.	Ordinary Member	Dnyanprakash Office, Poona, 4.
* 8 Sham Vishnu Parulekar, M. A.	„	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
9 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. O., O. H., LL. D.	„	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, S. I. Ry.
10 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M. A.	„	S. I. S., Poona 4.
11 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.	„	„ Lucknow.
12 Vithal Hari Barve	„	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
13 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. O. E.	„	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, New Delhi.
14 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar	„	S. I. S., Poona 4.

* Members of the Council.

15	Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M. A.	Ordinary Member	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
16	Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rao, B. A.	"	" Royapettah, Madras.
17	Kodaganallur Ganapatti Sivaswami, B. A.	"	" Mayanur (Dist. Trichinopoly).
18	Haradatta Sharma, B. A., LL. B.	"	" 17, Maciagan Road, Lahore.
19	Shri Ram Bajpai	"	" 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.
20	Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale, M. L. C.	"	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
21	Samuel Prasad Andrews-Dube, M. A., L. T.	"	" Lucknow.
22	Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.	"	Dnyanprakash Office, Poona 4.
23	Keshav Ganesh Shrangapani, B. A., LL. B.	"	Industrial Settlement, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh Dt.)
24	Singanallur Namakrishna Venkataraman, B. A., B. L.	"	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, New Delhi.
25	Mohan Dnyaneshwar Shahane, B.A. (Hons.)	"	S. I. S., Craddock Town, Nagpur.
26	Kalam Singh Negi, M. A.	Member under Training	" 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.
27	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
28	Varikara Ryrn Nayanar, B. A.	"	" Calicut (Dt. Malabar).
29	Annakevoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), B. A. (Hons.)	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
30	Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, M. A.	"	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
31	Narayan Vasudev Phadke, B. A., LL. B.	"	" Poona 4.
32	Shyam Sundar Misra, M. A.	"	" Cuttack, (Orissa).
33	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia	Permanent Assistant	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Institutions with whose work the members of the Servants of India Society are closely associated and which publish separate reports :

- (1) The Deccan Sabha,
Gokhale Hall, 948 and 1013, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.
 - (2) The National Trades Union Federation,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 - (3) The All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha,
Kingsway, Delhi.
 - (4) The Bhil Seva Mandal,
Dohad, Gujerat.
 - (5) The Seva Samiti,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (6) The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (7) The U. P. Swadeshi Sangh,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (8) The Harijan Sevak Sangha, East U. P. Branch,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (9) The Lahore Central Rate-Payers' Association,
17 MacLagan Road, Lahore.
 - (10) The Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library,
Lucknow.
 - (11) The U. P. Temperance Association,
Servants of India Society, Lucknow.
 - (12) The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,
Royapettah, Madras.
 - (13) The National Health Association of South India,
Royapettah, Madras.
 - (14) The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras City Branch,
Royapettah, Madras.
 - (15) The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut.
 - (16) The Depressed Classes Mission,
Courthill, Mangalore.
 - (17) Chowdwar Rural Reconstruction Centre,
Chowdwar (Cuttack), B. N. Ry.
 - (18) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation, Madras.
 - (19) The Social Service League,
Servants of India Society, -Bombay 4.
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PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The "Servant of India".

An English weekly published on every Thursday from Poona, dealing with political, social, educational, economic, labour and other subjects. Its Review section is a special feature.

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—Rs. 6 in India and 15s. in foreign countries.

Office :—Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

The "Dnyanprakash".

The oldest Marathi daily paper published in Poona and Bombay. The supplements it issues weekly on Marathi literature, etc. are its special feature.

Editor :—K. G. Limaye.

Subscription :—Rs. 9 in Bombay and Poona and Rs. 14 elsewhere including postage.

Office :—Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

The "Hitavada".

The only English tri-weekly in the Central Provinces and Berar issued on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—N. A. Dravid.

Officiating Editor :—M. D. Shahane.

Subscription :—Rs. 9.

Office :—Servants of India Society, Craddock Town, Nagpur.

The Work of the Society at a Glance.

Nature of work.	Members engaged in it.
Political :	
<i>General—</i>	Sastri, Kunzru, Andrews-dube, Suryanarayana Rao, Ambekar (Deccan Sabha, Poona), Dravid, Shahane, Mani, Sahu (Orissa Liberal League), Sharma.
<i>Legislatures—</i>	Joshi (Legislative Assembly), Bakhale (Bombay Legislative Council).
<i>Indian States—</i>	Patvardhan, Vaze, Sahu.
<i>Journalism—</i>	Limaye, Gokhale, Kodanda Rao, Ambekar, Vaze, Patvardhan, Shahane, Mani, Gupte.
Social :	
<i>Labour—</i>	Joshi, Bakhale, Parulekar, Andrews-Dube, Suryanarayana Rao, Nayanar.
<i>Education—</i>	Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Nayanar, Gupte, Sahu.
<i>Scouting—</i>	Rajpai (Seva Samati Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad), Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Venkatasubbaiya, Venkataraman.
<i>Social Service—</i>	Joshi and Bakhale (Social Service League, Bombay), Dravid, Kunzru (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), Sharma (Poor House, Lahore).
<i>Aboriginal and Depressed Classes—</i>	Thakkar (All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, and Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad), Venkataraman, Suryanarayana Rao (Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore), Venkatasubbaiya (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras), Sharangapani (Criminal Tribes Settlement, Jalgaon), Negi (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Allahabad).
<i>Rural Uplift : Co-operative Movement and Local Self- Government—</i>	Venkatasubbaiya (Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and its several R. R. Centres), Sivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Trichinopoly Dist. ; Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation), Andrews-Dube (U. P. Co-operative Union), Suryanarayana Rao, Sabu (R. R. Centre, Chowdwar, Orissa), Dravid (Bhambora and Shendurjana, Dt. Amraoti), Sharma (Local Self-Government Institute, Punjab; Lahore Central Rate-payers' Association), Shahane, (Local Authorities Federation, C. P. and Berar), Nayanar.
<i>Temperance—</i>	Andrews-Dube, Suryanarayana Rao.
<i>Printing Presses—</i>	Patvardhan and Barve (Aryabhushan Press, Poona), Gupte, (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).